

Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan
2011 – 2014

State of Arkansas



JANUARY 20, 2011

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PREFACE

The State of Arkansas

Arkansas Department of Emergency Management (ADEM) is Arkansas' Homeland Security & Preparedness Agency. ADEM has pursued a coordinated homeland security strategy that combines enhanced planning, new equipment purchases, innovative training, and realistic exercises to strengthen their emergency prevention and response capabilities. Training and exercises play a crucial role in this strategy, providing ADEM with a means of attaining, practicing, validating, and improving new capabilities.

The state's training and exercise programs are promoted and coordinated by ADEM and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), in coordination with nonprofit organizations; private industry; and numerous Federal, State, and local government agencies. The schedule is designed to help prepare ADEM to optimally address both the natural and technical hazards that it may face.

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POINTS OF CONTACT (POCs)

DHS/FEMA

Dan Edmundson
Regional Exercise Manager, FEMA R-VI
DHS/FEMA, National Exercise Division
800 K Street NW
Washington, DC 20091
Office: 202-786-9592
dan.edmundson@dhs.gov

Mark Glandon, MEP
Regional Exercise Officer
DHS/FEMA, Region VI
800 North Loop 288
Denton, TX 76209
Office: 940-898-5122
Mobile: 940-312-3632
mark.glandon@dhs.gov

State of Arkansas

Arkansas State Administrative Agent:

Tina Owens
Arkansas Department of Emergency Management, Preparedness Division
Administration Division Chief (SAA)
Building 9501, Camp Joseph T. Robinson
North Little Rock, AR 72199-9600
Tina.owens@adem.arkansas.gov
501-683-6700

Arkansas Exercise Point of Contact (POC):

Eric Witt
Arkansas Department of Emergency Management, Preparedness Division
Exercise Section Chief
Building 9501, Camp Joseph T. Robinson
North Little Rock, AR 72199-9600
eric.witt@adem.arkansas.gov
501-683-6700

Arkansas Training Point of Contact (POC):

Mark Hooker
Arkansas Department of Emergency Management, Preparedness Division
Training and Exercise Branch Manager
Building 9501, Camp Joseph T. Robinson
North Little Rock, AR 72199-9600
Mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov
501-683-6700

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PURPOSE

The State of Arkansas

The purpose of the Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan is to provide a follow-on companion document to the Homeland Security Strategy. It is a living document that will be updated and refined annually. The Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan provides a roadmap for the State of Arkansas to follow in accomplishing the priorities described in the Homeland Security Strategy. Identifying key target capabilities associated with the priorities and the training and exercises that will help the jurisdiction obtain or validate those capabilities are also further defined.

Included in the Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan is the training and exercise schedule, which provides graphic illustration of the proposed activities, scheduled through 2014. It is representative of the natural progression of training and exercises that should take place in accordance with the building-block approach.

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PROGRAM PRIORITIES

The following priorities were identified by the Arkansas Homeland Security Advisory Group in accordance with previous grant year priorities. The State of Arkansas strives to improve the preparedness and response posture of local jurisdictions in an all-hazards and capabilities based manner, while focusing specific statewide and jurisdictional capabilities based planning, training, and exercising efforts towards known catastrophic threats such as the New Madrid Seismic Zone and the potential human and agricultural impacts of man-caused and naturally occurring pandemic/outbreak diseases.

- 1. Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities:** The State of Arkansas will work to ensure the establishment of a State Fusion Center in order to enhance the information/intelligence sharing among all necessary entities. The establishment and implementation of a State Fusion Center will enable the State of Arkansas to utilize resources available through local, state and federal entities which will provide information from across the state that can be shared through law enforcement channels for determination of credible intelligence.
- 2. Strengthen Interoperable Communications Capabilities (AWIN System Expansion / Enhancement):** The State of Arkansas will continue to support the enhancement of interoperable communication, both at the local and state level. We will utilize the expertise of the State Chief Information Officer to assist in determining needs in the area of cyber security and geographic information technology as support elements of our communication effort to address these initiatives.
- 3. Strengthen CBRNE Detection, Response, & Decontamination Capabilities:** The State of Arkansas will continue to ensure that responders have basic, self-sustaining and operational/safety equipment and that those with increased capability have advanced equipment for response to a WMD or CBRNE event. The State of Arkansas will also work to strengthen the integration of local / regional HazMat and Decon Teams and State Agricultural Inspection Teams in order to support a galvanized response to and recovery from potential acts of agricultural terrorism involving a chemical or biological agent. Ongoing establishment, sustainment, and evaluation of Emergency Ordinance Disposal teams will continue to be a priority to ensure adequate response to incidents involving explosive devices.
- 4. Enhance PPE/Operational and Logistical Equipment to Support Response to and Prevention of a Terrorist Event:** The State of Arkansas will continue to support its jurisdictions and agencies terrorism response and prevention capabilities through leveraging funds available to purchase items such as site surveillance systems, shelter systems, SAR ensembles, terrorism prevention software/hardware, tactical entry equipment (law enforcement), and command vehicles. Agencies/personnel that will use/implement equipment purchased with leveraged funds will be trained prior to SAA purchase approval. This equipment will be integrated into state and jurisdiction specific exercises in order to benchmark and evaluate the efficacy of funds leveraged.

- 5. Implement the NIMS and NRF:** The State of Arkansas will continue the phased implementation of the National Incident Management System and National Response Framework in accordance with Homeland Security Presidential Directives 5 and 8 and the respective NIMS Compliance Matrices for States and Territories / Local Jurisdictions as provided by the NIMS Integration Center. The Command and Management component of the NIMS will continue to be integrated into all emergency response exercises utilizing the State Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program and shall focus on the Onsite Incident Management and/or Emergency Operations Center Management Target Capabilities.
- 6. Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis Capabilities:** Through interagency coordination between ADEM and the Arkansas Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Health (ADHHS-DH), ensure that all funding for medical surge and mass prophylaxis is utilized to its fullest extent. Multi-agency coordination, between the Arkansas Homeland Security Advisory Group (ARHSAG) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention / Health Resources and Services (CDC/HRSA) Administration Advisory Committee, will also be implemented to coordinate implementation of CDC/HRSA Public Health Preparedness Cooperative Agreement, CDC/HRSA Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program (BHPP), and Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) funds. To this end the State of Arkansas shall provide for necessary equipment required to enhance the ability of medical response personnel, in the metropolitan area and throughout the state, to respond to a mass casualty event. The State Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (SHSEEP) and the Arkansas Training and Exercise Task Force (AR T&ETF) shall be utilized as the primary tool to assess and evaluate medical surge, mass care, and mass prophylaxis capabilities.

ARKANSAS TARGET CAPABILITIES

The State of Arkansas based its priority determination on past events such as 9/11 and the Oklahoma City Bombing of 1995 (especially given the OKC incident's geographic and economic proximity), as well as potential and existing threats to the State and its jurisdictions. The State of Arkansas recognizes the following Target Capabilities, as promulgated by the National Preparedness Goal and HSPD's 5 and 8, as crucial to providing a coordinated and successful approach to emergency preparedness and response:

I. Intelligence/Information Analysis, Sharing and Dissemination - [Prevention]

Reference: The Intelligence/Information Sharing and Dissemination capability provides necessary tools to enable efficient prevention, protection, response, and recovery activities. Intelligence/Information Sharing and Dissemination is the multi-jurisdictional, multidisciplinary exchange and dissemination of information and intelligence among the Federal, State, local, and tribal layers of government, the private sector, and citizens. The goal of sharing and dissemination is to facilitate the distribution of relevant, actionable, timely, and preferably declassified or unclassified information and/or intelligence that is updated frequently to the consumers who need it.

Training and Exercises that Support this Capability:

- Indication and Warning training courses
- Fusion Center Exercise in 2011

II. Interoperable Communications - [Common]

Reference: Communications interoperability is the ability of public safety agencies (police, fire, EMS) and service agencies (public works, transportation, hospitals, etc.) to talk within and across agencies and jurisdictions via radio and associated communications systems, exchanging voice, data and/or video with one another on demand, in real time, when needed, and when authorized. It is essential that public safety has the intra-agency operability it needs, and that it builds its systems toward interoperability.

Training and Exercises that Support this Capability:

- Com L Course
- Crisis Communications Course
- All Statewide and Regional FE and FSE exercises 2011-2014

III. CBRNE/WMD/EOD/Agricultural/Animal/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination - [Response]

Reference: Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination is the capability to assess and manage the consequences of a hazardous materials release, either accidental or as part of a terrorist attack. It includes testing and identifying all likely hazardous substances onsite; ensuring that responders have protective clothing and equipment; conducting rescue operations to remove affected victims from the hazardous environment; conducting geographical survey searches of suspected sources or

contamination spreads and establishing isolation perimeters; mitigating the effects of hazardous materials, decontaminating on-site victims, responders, and equipment; coordinating off-site decontamination with relevant agencies, and notifying environmental, health, and law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction for the incident to begin implementation of their standard evidence collection and investigation procedures.

Training Courses and Exercises that support this Capability:

- Haz-Mat Awareness Training
- Haz-Mat Technician Training
- Haz-Mat Operations Training
- Chemistry for Haz-Mat Course
- CBRNE/WMD/Agricultural Exercises- 2011-2014

IV. Law Enforcement Investigation & Ops/Fire Ops & Support/USAR/Critical Infrastructure Protection – [Protection & Response]

Reference: Basic law enforcement and fire fighting operations are the backbone to the response capability. Critical infrastructure must be protected and maintained at all times. It is imperative that these services are maintained in all phases of a response whether it is to a terrorist event or a natural one.

- Urban Search and Rescue Training
- Wide Area Search
- Basic Law Enforcement Training
- Basic Fire Fighting Training
- All Statewide and Regional FE and FSE exercises 2011-2014

V. On Site Incident Management/EOC Management - [Response]

Reference: Onsite Incident Management is the capability to effectively direct and control incident activities by using the Incident Command System (ICS) consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Incidents are managed safely, effectively, and efficiently through the integration of facilities, resources (personnel, equipment, supplies, and communications), and procedures using a common organizational structure that is the ICS.

Training and Exercises to Support this Capability:

- Incident Command Training - IS-100, IS-200, ICS-300, ICS-400, IS-700
- Incident Command, Anniston, AL
- EOC Management - Quarterly
- ICS Section Specific Training and Liaison Training in 2011
- ICS/EOC Interface (G191) (FEMA)
- JIC/JIS Training
- WebEOC Training for ESFs
- National Response Framework Training - IS-800
- Regional Functional and Full-Scale Exercises (Tornado, CBRNE, Public Health and Haz-Mat)

VI. Medical Surge/Fatality Management/Mass Prophylaxis/Mass Care - [Response]

Reference: Medical Surge is the capability to rapidly expand the capacity of the existing healthcare system (long-term care facilities, community health agencies, acute care facilities, alternate care facilities and public health departments) in order to provide triage and subsequent medical care. This includes providing definitive care to individuals at the appropriate clinical level of care, within sufficient time to achieve recovery and minimize medical complications. The capability applies to an event resulting in a number or type of patients that overwhelm the day-to-day acute-care medical capacity. Planners must consider that medical resources are normally at or near capacity at any given time. Medical Surge is defined as rapid expansion of the capacity of the existing healthcare system in response to an event that results in increased need of personnel (clinical and non-clinical), support functions (laboratories and radiological), physical space (beds, alternate care facilities) and logistical support (clinical and non-clinical equipment and supplies).

Training Courses and Exercises that support this Capability:

- Mass Casualty Planning Course
- Medical Triage Courses
- Mass Fatality Training Course
- Shelter Management Course
- State and Regional WMD and Public Health TTX, FE and FSEs
- Noble Training Center - Hospital Emergency Response Training (HERT) for Mass Casualty Incidents (MCI) Train-the-Trainer Course

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APPENDIX A: NATIONAL PRIORITIES

The following eight preparedness goals are established as National Priorities by the Department of Homeland Security's Interim National Preparedness Goal:

- Implement National Incident Management System (NIMS) and National Response Framework (NRF)
- Expand Regional Collaboration
- Implement the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP)
- Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities
- Strengthen Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives (CBRNE) Detection, Response, and Decontamination Capabilities
- Strengthen Interoperable Communications Capabilities
- Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis Capabilities
- Strengthen Emergency Operations Planning and Citizen Protection Capabilities

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APPENDIX B: TARGET CAPABILITIES LIST

Common Target Capabilities

- Planning
- Interoperable Communications
- Citizen Preparedness and Participation
- Risk Management

Prevent Mission Area Target Capabilities

- Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warnings
- Intelligence Analysis and Production
- Intelligence/Information Sharing and Dissemination
- Law Enforcement Investigation and Operations
- CBRNE Detection

Protect Mission Area Target Capabilities

- Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP)
- Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense
- Public Health Epidemiological Investigation and Laboratory Testing

Respond Mission Area Target Capabilities

- Onsite Incident Management
- Emergency Operation Center Management
- Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution
- Volunteer Management and Donations
- Responder Safety and Health
- Public Safety and Security Response
- Animal Health Emergency Support
- Environmental Health and Vector Control
- Explosive Device Response Operations
- WMD/HazMat Response and Decontamination
- Isolation and Quarantine
- Medical Surge
- Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
- Mass Prophylaxis
- Firefighting Operations/Support
- Citizen Protection: Evacuation and/or Shelter-In-Place Protection
- Urban Search and Rescue
- Emergency Public Information and Warning
- Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment
- Mass Care (Sheltering, Feeding, and Related Services)
- Fatality Management

Recover Mission Area Target Capabilities

- Structural Damage and Mitigation Assessment
- Restoration of Lifeline
- Economic and Community Recovery

APPENDIX C: EXERCISE TYPES

Discussion-Based Exercises

Discussion-based exercises are normally used as a starting point in the building-block approach to the cycle, mix, and range of exercises. Discussion-based exercises include seminars, workshops, TTXs, and games. These types of exercises typically highlight existing plans, policies, MAAs, and procedures. Thus, they are exceptional tools for familiarizing agencies and personnel with current or expected jurisdictional capabilities. Discussion-based exercises typically focus on strategic, policy-oriented issues; operations-based exercises focus more on tactical response-related issues. Facilitators and/or presenters usually lead the discussion, keeping participants on track while meeting the objectives of the exercise.

Seminars

Seminars are generally used to orient participants to, or provide an overview of, authorities, strategies, plans, policies, procedures, protocols, response resources, or concepts and ideas. Seminars provide a good starting point for jurisdictions that are developing or making major changes to their plans and procedures. They offer the following attributes:

- Informal discussions led by a seminar leader
- Lack of time constraints caused by real-time portrayal of events
- Low-stress environment employing a number of instruction techniques such as lectures, multi-media presentations, panel discussions, case study discussions, expert testimony, and decision support tools
- Proven effectiveness with both small and large groups

Workshops

Workshops represent the second tier of exercises in the HSEEP building block approach. Although similar to seminars, workshops differ in two important aspects: participant interaction is increased, and the focus is on achieving or building a product (such as a plan or a policy). Workshops provide an ideal forum for the following:

- Building teams
- Collecting or sharing information
- Obtaining consensus
- Obtaining new or different perspectives
- Problem-solving complex issues
- Testing new ideas, processes, or procedures
- Training groups in coordinated activities

In conjunction with exercise development, workshops are most useful in achieving specific aspects of exercise design such as the following:

- Determining evaluation elements and standards of performance
- Determining program or exercise objectives
- Developing exercise scenario and key events listings

A workshop may be used to produce new standard operating procedures (SOPs), Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs), MAAs, Multi-Year Exercise Plans, and IPs. To be effective, workshops must be highly focused on a specific issue, and the desired outcome or goal must be clearly defined.

Potential relevant topics and goals are numerous, but all workshops share the following common attributes:

- Effective with both small and large groups
- Facilitated, working breakout sessions
- Goals oriented toward an identifiable product
- Information conveyed employing different instructional techniques
- Lack of time constraint from real-time portrayal of events
- Low-stress environment
- No-fault forum
- Plenary discussions led by a workshop leader

Tabletop Exercises (TTXs)

TTXs involve senior staff, elected or appointed officials, or other key personnel in an informal setting, discussing simulated situations. This type of exercise is intended to stimulate discussion of various issues regarding a hypothetical situation. It can be used to assess plans, policies, and procedures or to assess types of systems needed to guide the prevention of, response to, and recovery from a defined incident. TTXs are typically aimed at facilitating understanding of concepts, identifying strengths and shortfalls, and/or achieving a change in attitude. Participants are encouraged to discuss issues in depth and develop decisions through slow-paced problem solving rather than the rapid, spontaneous decision-making that occurs under actual or simulated emergency conditions. In contrast to the scale and cost of operations-based exercises and games, TTXs can be a cost-effective tool when used in conjunction with more complex exercises. The effectiveness of a TTX is derived from the energetic involvement of participants and their assessment of recommended revisions to current policies, procedures, and plans.

TTX methods are divided into two categories: basic and advanced. In a basic TTX, the scene set by the scenario materials remains constant. It describes an event or emergency incident and brings discussion participants up to the simulated present time. Players apply their knowledge and skills to a list of problems presented the facilitator, problems are discussed as a group, and resolution is generally agreed on and summarized by the leader. In an advanced TTX, play focuses on delivery of pre-scripted messages to players that alter the original scenario. The exercise facilitator usually introduces problems one at a time in the form of a written message, simulated telephone call, videotape, or other means. Participants discuss the issues raised by the problem, using appropriate plans and procedures. TTX attributes may include the following:

- Achieving limited or specific objectives
- Assessing interagency coordination
- Conducting a specific case study
- Examining personnel contingencies
- Familiarizing senior officials with a situation
- Participating in information sharing
- Practicing group problem-solving

- Testing group message interpretation

Operations-Based Exercises

Operations-based exercises represent the next iteration of the exercise cycle; they are used to validate the plans, policies, agreements, and procedures solidified in discussion-based exercises. Operations-based exercises include drills, FEs, and FSEs. They can clarify roles and responsibilities, identify gaps in resources needed to implement plans and procedures, and improve individual and team performance. Operations-based exercises are characterized by actual response, mobilization of apparatus and resources, and commitment of personnel, usually over an extended period of time.

Drills

A drill is a coordinated, supervised activity usually used to test a single specific operation or function in a single agency. Drills are commonly used to provide training on new equipment, develop or test new policies or procedures, or practice and maintain current skills. Typical attributes include the following:

- A narrow focus, measured against established standards
- Instant feedback
- Performance in isolation
- Realistic environment

Functional Exercises (FEs)

The FE, also known as a command post exercise (CPX), is designed to test and evaluate individual capabilities, multiple functions or activities within a function, or interdependent groups of functions. FEs are generally focused on exercising the plans, policies, procedures, and staffs of the direction and control nodes of the Incident Command System (ICS) and Unified Command (UC). Generally, incidents are projected through an exercise scenario with event updates that drive activity at the management level. Movement of personnel and equipment is simulated.

The objective of the FE is to execute specific plans and procedures and apply established policies, plans, and procedures under crisis conditions, within or by particular function teams. An FE simulates the reality of operations in a functional area by presenting complex and realistic problems that require rapid and effective responses by trained personnel in a highly stressful environment. Attributes of an FE include the following:

- Evaluating Emergency Operations Centers (EOC), headquarters, and staff
- Evaluating functions
- Examining inter-jurisdictional relationships
- Measuring resource adequacy
- Reinforcing established policies and procedures

Full-Scale Exercises (FSE)

The FSE is the most complex step in the exercise cycle. FSEs are multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional exercises that test many facets of emergency response and recovery. They include many first responders operating under the ICS or UC to effectively and efficiently respond to,

and recover from, an incident. An FSE focuses on implementing and analyzing the plans, policies, and procedures developed in discussion-based exercises and honed in previous, smaller, operations-based exercises. The events are projected through a scripted exercise scenario with built-in flexibility to allow updates to drive activity. It is conducted in a real-time, stressful environment that closely mirrors a real incident. First responders and resources are mobilized and deployed to the scene where they conduct their actions as if a real incident had occurred (with minor exceptions). The FSE simulates the reality of operations in multiple functional areas by presenting complex and realistic problems requiring critical thinking, rapid problem solving, and effective responses by trained personnel in a highly stressful environment. Other entities that are not involved in the exercise, but that would be involved in an actual incident, should be instructed not to respond.

An FSE provides an opportunity to execute plans, procedures, and MAAs in response to a simulated live incident in a highly stressful environment. Typical FSE attributes include the following:

- Activating personnel and equipment
- Allocating resources and personnel
- Analyzing memorandums of understanding (MOUs), SOPs, plans, policies, and procedures
- Assessing equipment capabilities
- Assessing inter-jurisdictional cooperation
- Assessing organizational and individual performance
- Demonstrating interagency cooperation
- Exercising public information systems
- Testing communications systems and procedures

The level of support needed to conduct an FSE is greater than needed during other types of exercises. The exercise site is usually extensive with complex site logistics. Food and water must be supplied to participants and volunteers. Safety issues, including those surrounding the use of props and special effects, must be monitored.

FSE controllers ensure that participants' behavior remains within predefined boundaries. Simulation Cell (SIMCELL) controllers continuously inject scenario elements to simulate real events. Evaluators observe behaviors and compare them against established plans, policies, procedures, and standard practices (if applicable). Safety controllers ensure all activity is executed within a safe environment.

APPENDIX D: TRAINING AND EXERCISE SCHEDULE

The following schedule illustrates the current timeline for the ADEM’s training and exercise activities from January 2011 to December 2014. The schedule captures ADEM’s desire for a progressive increase in training and exercise complexity over the course of the next 3 years.

The jurisdictions within ADEM currently possess different levels of preparedness regarding terrorism and natural disasters. Because of these differences, ADEM’s Multi-Year Training and Exercise Schedule uses a building-block approach when determining training and exercises. The building-block approach ensures successful progression in exercise design, complexity, and execution, and allows for the appropriate training and preparation to occur in the community conducting or participating in the exercise.

The schedule portrays both training and exercises that correspond with ADEM and State of Arkansas priorities and the eight National Priorities. In addition to this hardcopy schedule, ADEM should also electronically schedule its exercise through the National Exercise Schedule (NEXS).

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TRAINING & EXERCISE INFORMATION

County/ Agency	Exercise Point of Contact		
	Name	Phone No.	Email
ADEM	Bo Robertson	501-683-6700	Aaron.robertson@adem.arkansas.gov
ADEM	Eric Witt	501-683-6700	Eric.witt@adem.arkansas.gov
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	Mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov

LEGEND

Natural Hazards							Other
Communicable Diseases	Agro Agriculture	Hurricane	Tornado	Flood	Earthquake	Fire	
Man Made Hazards							
Accidental/Industrial			Intentional				
REP Radiological Exercise Program	HAZMAT	FERC Federal Energy Radiological Commission	Agro Agriculture	Transportation	Prevention/Protection	Terrorism/ CBRNE*	
Discussion-Based Exercises: Workshop=WS – Seminar=SR – Tabletop=TTX Operations-Based Exercises: Drill=Drill – Functional=FE – Full Scale=FSE							

*CBRNE=Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive

EXERCISE SCHEDULE – 2011

County/ Agency	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Arkansas HSEEP (State/Local)	SEOC w/Coord. ESF FE		State Mid- Year Conference		NMSZ FSE		Fusion Center FE – RESP	State EM Conference	HSEEP Training Course – RESP	SEOC w/Coord. ESF FE		
Arkansas Dept of Corrections	TTX											
New Madrid EQ Exercise Series (State/Local)	ESF 6 & 8 FE				NMSZ NLE 2011 FSE 5/16-20/11	NLE Quick Look Rpt		State Long- Term Recovery EX	Plenary Long-Term Recovery EX	NLE AAC NLE Draft AAR	NLE Final AAR/IP	
Military												
Arkansas REP (State/Local)												
Arkansas Pan Flu Exercise Series (State/Local)	ADH EOC Drill	RSS Site Drill ADH EOC Drill CSEPP TTX	ADH EOC Drill EOC Quarterly	AR Gov't/Leg. Prophylaxis FE ADH EOC Drill	ADH EOC Drill	ADH EOC Drill ADH EOC Quarterly	ADH EOC Drill					
Public Health	Earthquake FE		CDC Pan Flu FE	Earthquake Drill			Inventory Control Drill	Tactical Comms FE		Dispensing FSE (Flu)		
Public Health										County POD Facility Setup		

TRAINING SCHEDULE – 2011

County/ Agency	Training Point of Contact			Training		
	Name	Phone No.	Email	Name/Code	Date	Location
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	NASAR Awareness	2 nd -3 rd Quarters Biannual	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Urban Search & Rescue	2 nd -3 rd Quarters Biannual	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	EOC Management	Quarterly	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Shelter Management	Yearly	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Debris Management	Biannual	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Com L Training	Biannual	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Indication & Warning	Yearly	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	JIC/JIS		ADEM
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Crisis Communications		ADEM
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Web EOC – ESFs		ADEM

EXERCISE SCHEDULE – 2012

County/ Agency	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
State/Local			Area TTX			Area TTX			Area TTX		Area TTX	
State Level		ESF Specific TTX			ESF Specific TTX			ESF Specific TTX		ESF Specific TTX		
Public Health		Security TTX	SNS Mgmt/ Inventory TTX Public Info Drill	REX '12 FEMA Evaluated FE (ANO)				Tactical Comms/ Security FE	Public Information Drill	Dispensing FSE (Flu) County POD Facility Setup		

TRAINING SCHEDULE – 2012

County/ Agency	Training Point of Contact			Training		
	Name	Phone No.	Email	Name/Code	Date	Location
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	NASAR Awareness	2 nd -3 rd Quarters Biannual	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Urban Search & Rescue	2 nd -3 rd Quarters Biannual	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	EOC Management	Quarterly	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Shelter Management	Yearly	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Debris Management	Biannual	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Com L Training	Biannual	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Indication & Warning	Yearly	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Shelter Management Training (Pending FEMA Course Release)		TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Radiological/Nuclear Awareness		TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Web EOC - Local		TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Wide Area Search		TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	CERT		TBD

EXERCISE SCHEDULE – 2013

County/ Agency	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
State/Local			County FE			County FE			County FE		County FE	
State Level		State FE			State FE			State FE		State FE		
Public Health	EOC FE			Hospital Coordination TTX						County POD Facility Setup		

TRAINING SCHEDULE – 2013

County/ Agency	Training Point of Contact			Training		
	Name	Phone No.	Email	Name/Code	Date	Location
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	NASAR Awareness	2 nd -3 rd Quarters Biannual	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Urban Search & Rescue	2 nd -3 rd Quarters Biannual	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	EOC Management	Quarterly	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Shelter Management	Yearly	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Debris Management	Biannual	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Com L Training	Biannual	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Indication & Warning	Yearly	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Radiological/Nuclear Awareness		TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Forensic Epidemiology		TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Web EOC		TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Mass Fatality		TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	CERT (Ongoing)		TBD

EXERCISE SCHEDULE – 2014

County/ Agency	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
State/Local			County FSE			County FSE			County FSE		County FSE	
State Level		State FSE			State FSE			State FSE		State FSE		
Public Health										County POD Facility Setup		

TRAINING SCHEDULE – 2014

County/ Agency	Training Point of Contact			Training		
	Name	Phone No.	Email	Name/Code	Date	Location
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	NASAR Awareness	2 nd -3 rd Quarters Biannual	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Urban Search & Rescue	2 nd -3 rd Quarters Biannual	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	EOC Management	Quarterly	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Shelter Management	Yearly	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Debris Management	Biannual	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Com L Training	Biannual	TBD
ADEM	Mark Hooker	501-683-6700	mark.hooker@adem.arkansas.gov	Indication & Warning	Yearly	TBD